/316 cont./

534 [824] The most common are taquara flutes with a gourd for resonance [(h)ă(n)djūlōnă]. The flutes consist of a taquara tube 44-46 centimeters long and about three and a half centimeters thick, one end of which is closed, the other open. Near the closed end is the lateral blow-hole. For resonance there is a gourd 33-38 centimeters long and 16-24 centimeters thick, which is open on both ends and into the large opening of which the flute is

[531]

Ill. 178 a, b.
Gourd trumpets.

[531] obliquely inserted. These resonating gourds are usually decorated with pyrography (Ill. 178b).

533 Hollow sounds which carry very far are drawn from these trumpets. Through alternating long and short tones, blown-in [574] and drawn-out tones, there are produced various tonal sequences, [202] which, on boat trips, are blown near the villages to announce arrival. An actual signal language, however, does not seem to 534 have been developed as yet. At present, ox-horn trumpets, such as the Brazilian deck-hands carry, are already finding entry.

I did not see other kinds of flutes, especially not the Pan-pipes of taquara mentioned by Ehrenreich.

[533] [824] In Village 8 I saw a small horn made of a gourd shell, which apparently is blown at the masked dances. It may not be blown in the presence of women, so I was unable to find out its use and the nature of its sound. Also I was unable to acquire the implement; I did not see it again anywhere else.